SEPTEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2991.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon immediately,

ROLLING *and* SLITTING MILLS,

ON Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware---has a ſtrong head of water, and will be put in good repair.---If a perſon well qualified for managing the buſineſs applies, and is deſirous, the owners will take a concern in carrying on the ſaid mills. Enquire of JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

in Philadelphia. WHO HAVE FOR SALE

French Burr Mill Stones of the firſt quality, Madeira Wine, and Muſcovado Sugars in ſmall Hogſheads. §

American Porter

TO BE SOLD By

HARE & TWELLS,

In caſks at 40*ſ.* per barrel, and in bottles at 11*ſ*3 per dozen, (bottles included).

Likewiſe, Oat Ale, at the different prices of 35*ſ.* and 25*ſ* per barrel, in caſks; and 8*ſ*4, and 7*ſ* per dozen, in bottles.

N. B. The bottles are received again, at 3*ſ* per dozen. ¶

ORDERS received by PETER WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Burlington, for any figure, ſize or ſhape of AMERICAN MADE FLOOR AND BEDSIDE CARPETS, wove after the Axminſter mode, which for ſoftneſs, warmth and duration, exceed any thing of the kind ever attempted in this country.

A few of both floor and bed-ſide carpets are now for ſale in Third-ſtreet, at the ſtore of Richard Wells and Son, where Jerſey paper money will be taken for them.

Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,

for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335. printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All perſons indebted are required to pay into the ſtate treaſury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4w

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

TWO valuable Tracts of Limeſtone LAND, the one containing 480 acres and allowance, with valuable improvements, a dwelling-houſe, double barn, 120 acres of upland cleared, alſo 15 acres of meadow and more can be made, the remainder of the land well timbered, an excellent ſpring, with a good milch-houſe, a good orchard of fruit trees; this place is ſituate four miles from Chamber's-burgh, on the great road from thence to Wadkin's ferry on Patomack, and but twenty miles from ſaid ferry. The other tract lays upon ſaid road, eighteen miles from ſaid ferry and ſix from Chamber's-burgh, containing 530 acres, about 100 acres of upland cleared, and about 10 acres of meadow, and a large quantity more can be made of an excellent quality, a good dwelling-houſe and ſtone milch-houſe, an orchard of good fruit trees. Each of the above places would ſuit to divide. If they are not ſold by the firſt of October next, they will be offered at public ſale the fixteenth of ſaid month. For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes.

Franklin County, WILLIAM LANG,

Auguſt 29. § JAS. WATSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS, Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, within one mile of Cheſter county court-houſe, in Pennſylvania, on the night of the eleventh inſtant, a large grey GELDING, about 16 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letters C D, carries his head and neck elegantly, ſix years old this graſs, is a grand colt of the imported Arabian Belſize, and alſo a grand colt of the imported black Dray Horſe formerly kept by Colonel Iſaac Taylor in the county of Cheſter aforeſaid, has a blemiſh in his near eye. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, or Eight Dollars for the horſe only, by

September 12, 1787. I CALEB DAVIS.

STERLING & NORCROSS,

MERCHANTS, IN BURLINGTON,

Having this day, by mutual conſent, diſſolved their Partnerſhip in Trade,

REQUEST all perſons indebted to them, eſpecially thoſe of a long ſtanding, on bond, bill, note or book account, to call and ſettle their reſpective ballances, to prevent trouble. And every perſon having any juſt demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts for liquidation and payment, to

Sept. 4, 1787. §4w JAMES STERLING.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFEF, Executrix,

3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, } Executors.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, }

Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

Three Hundred and Fifty DOLLARS Reward.

WAS broke open laſt night, the houſe of Peter Knight, and robbed of the ſundry articles underneath mentioned:

1 Bag containing about 90 French Crowns.

1 Ditto ditto 90 Spaniſh milled Dollars.

1 China faced ſilver watch, with a ſteel chain, and a ſilver ſeal repreſenting Noah's ark, with a dove holding an olive branch in its mouth.

A large double fold ſattin pocket book, in which were a large number of funded and unfunded certificates, &c. viz.

The following NEW LOAN CERTIFICATES, two years intereſt paid on each,

No.	11271	Sheets,	£	69	5 0
	10717	Reed and Forde, for		176	7 6
	10384	Ditto,		157	3 2
	10634	Abraham Sheridan,		81	15 1
	10551	Iſaac Melcher, Eſquire,		82	4 2
	9696	Samuel Hays,		116	5 0
	266	James M'Crea,		338	13 0
	265	Ditto,		63	15 0
	262	Ditto,		283	2 6
	336	Peter Knight,		26	5 0
	335	Ditto,		217	9 2
	334	Ditto,		375	0 0
	333	Ditto,		150	0 0
	332	Ditto,		112	10 0
	30	Ditto,		150	0 0
	20	Ditto,		187	10 0
	27	Ditto,		225	0 0
	1485	Ditto,		1208	5 4
	5486	Ditto,		24	10 0
	9542	Nicholas Knight,		30	16 8
	331	Peter Knight,		1500	0 0
			£	5375	6 7

2 Funded Jerſey certificates, one endorſed with intereſt paid for two years, the other one year, about 1468 Dollars.

1 Of Nourſe's unfunded certificates to Peter Knight, 1468 Dollars. 1 Ditto, about 800 Dollars.

Facilities to the amount of about 280 Dollars.

A red Morocco calendar (Gaine's) for 1775.

A mortgage and judgment bond from Richard Maſon to Peter Knight, dated 1784, for 5500 Pounds.

A number of valuable papers, in which were a ſtate of tranſactions between George Ingraham and Peter Knight.

A number of looſe papers taken out of the pidgeon holes of the deſk, in which were blank checks, &c.

A black ſattin cloak lined with black tammy, ſuppoſed to be taken to wrap the papers in.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for the caſh, and Three Hundred Dollars for the Certificates, or in proportion for the property recovered, and no queſtions aſked.

Philad. Sept. 6, 1787. PETER KNIGHT.

TO BE LET,

THAT neat Stone HOUSE, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; 9 acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrawberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a Licenſed Tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the premiſes. Sept. 11, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of John Hannis, deceaſed, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the banks of Schuylkill, on the 25th of Auguſt, a ſmall red COW, with a piece off one of her ears. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. §

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

WHEREAS *Samuel Caldwell*, ſurviving partner of *Meaſe* and *Caldwell*, has made an aſſignment of his own, as well as all the eſtates, both real and perſonal, of the ſaid partnerſhip, to Robert Millegan, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, and the ſubſcriber, for the uſe of their creditors, all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, or to Samuel Caldwell, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective balances on or before the firſt of October next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt them without further notice. Alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

J. MILLER, *Acting Aſſignee to Meaſe and Caldwell.*

ept10.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday from the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, a German Servant Girl, named Anna Louiſa Mœller, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a full face, dark complexion, black buſhey hair; ſhe is a ſtrong and thick girl. Had on and took with her, two ſpotted linen ſhort gowns, a calico petticoat, alſo a red camblet and white dimity petticoat, with calico borders, three caps, a red and white coloured cotton handkerchief, a check apron, two pair of old white cotton ſtockings, and a pair of new leather ſhoes, with carved braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 29, 1787. CHRISTIAN YOUNG.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry her off. ¶

An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.

(Continued from No. 2989.*)*

A LEGISLATOR muſt know, that as he ſtamps the value of the national coin, ſo he does by rewards and puniſhments in a great meaſure fix the public eſtimation of virtue and vice, honor and ſhame. Although, therefore, a crime is not very common, yet, if it falls under the obſervation of many, and eſpecially by intereſting the human heart becomes a topic of converſation, in which all circumſtances are diſcuſſed with a moral criticiſm---it muſt be deemed infamous by the laws; or it will weaken the moral principles of great numbers, and become the practice of many. In a country place, where the people have much leiſure, and few intereſting occurrences, the misfortune of a girl is an important event, and if not ſeverely puniſhed, will bring on the ruin of many.

In the preſent ſituation of the United States, an extreme love of liberty, and immoderate fondneſs of wealth and its external enjoyments, are general and dangerous political faults. From theſe have ſprung all the deplorable private and public embarraſſments; with that defect of public ſpirit; that want of confidence between man and man, between the people and the government, which threaten the union. The ſharpeſt artillery of the law muſt be pointed againſt theſe monſters. Be prudent, be mild; but remember that improper lenity is cruelty, that a *cancer muſt be cut with a bold and ſteady hand.* With a proper regard to time, place, and perſons, ſome articles of luxury may be entirely prohibited, or much reſtrained; the uſe of things leſs neceſſary may alſo be limited---becauſe a man of ſenſe and an independent ſpirit will rather want them, than be *poor, unjuſt, and deficient to his country*; and others muſt not be permitted to injure themſelves, their fellow citizens, and the commonwealth. Extortion, and every kind of fraud in dealing, ſhould be marked with infamy, or, if that is not effectual, ſeverely fined. Neglect of payment, when it can be made, is want of honeſty, and puniſhable. Overtrading, and an extenſive credit, have been great evils of long ſtanding in America. They neceſſarily, at the beſt, corrupt the great principle of integrity. A landjobber, or adventurer in trade, plays with the money of other people, becauſe the change of human affairs forbids a ſure calculation of future profits; he cannot be punctual in payment, and is reduced to numberleſs paltry ſhifts, excuſes, ſolicitations; and by the habit of breaking his word even to his friends, a ſtate of dependence, and the neceſſary endurance of contempt and inſults, he will gradually be a *knave*, and a *mean fellow*. To prevent credit will therefore be an important object of laws at preſent. I ſhall conclude this ſubject with ſome quotations from Webſter's eſſay. (*a*) "Multiplicity of laws, and frequency of litigation, weaken a reſpect for the executive authority, deſtroy the principle of honor, and transfer the diſgrace, which ought to follow delinquency in payment, from a man's reputation, to the adminiſtration of juſtice. In our governments, the men who owe the money make the laws; and a general embarraſſment of circumſtances is too ſtrong a temptation to evade or ſuſpend the performance of juſtice. Another effect of extenſive credit is a multiplicity of lawyers ---The profeſſion of law is honorable---but, in ſome of the eaſtern ſtates, one half or two thirds of the lawyers are mere collectors. They bring forward ſuits for ſmall, undiſputed debts---recover judgment upon default----take out executions, and live upon their fees."

I have now ſhewn how federal ſentiments muſt be acquired by education, manners, laws, morals and religion; and proceed to conſider how they may be promoted by civil inſtitutions---my reader will pleaſe to remember, that the political arrangement of a federal ſyſtem is my object only in this view. There can be no republican liberty, but where the great body of the people does by repreſentatives exerciſe the ſovereign power. A great number ſhould therefore be qualified to rule in their turn---the far greater majority ſhould have the knowledge and virtue of electors---the whole nation ought to have a warm zeal for liberty, integrity, and courage to intimidate the boldeſt ambition; yet be generous enough to love and reſpect a good government, and to ſupport it with their lives and fortunes. We may heartily deſpiſe thoſe politicians, who pretend to eſtabliſh a noble republican ſyſtem only by a nice balance of civil powers. Can a Palladio erect a palace, that ſhall be the wonder of ages, with untempered mortar, ſoft bricks and rotten timbers! Can a Vauban with ſuch materials form national bulwarks, that ſhall mock the fury of batteries, and the deſperate attack of the forlorn hope. Suppoſe the Turkiſh Sultan had a mind to tranſform his vaſt deſpotic empire into a federal republic, and had for this purpoſe all the beſt politicians in Europe and America, and the honorable Federal Convention; do you think he could do it? No, a dreadful civil war would kindle from the Black Sea to Lybia, and the blood of a million would only cement the vaſt priſon of ſlavery. In the republican edifice, the people are not inanimate materials, but *living ſtones.* They muſt not only be ſound and proper, but alſo willing to lie, to ſtand, *to join* as the architect wiſhes, nay, to go into their proper places; becauſe in a free country there is no machinery ſtrong enough to hoiſt maſſy ſtones and heavy timbers againſt their will---no iron capable of truſſing a roof, when the rafters will not join---no force to fix a kingpoſt againſt his inclination---to make the ſtately columns, that bear up the dome, ſtand in their places---The very ſtones of the foundation can, if they pleaſe, begin to fight, and like a fatal earthquake ſhake the whole fabric into a heap of rubbiſh. Reflect on this, ye federal people! Spurn the *crooked ſtick*; let the unwieldy maſs *ſtick in the mire*; deſpiſe every *ſhrewey but hollow hearted tree*; be like the *beſt freeſtone*; *firm, ſound, invariable*, as your live oaks and evergreen cedars---conſider alſo, that the ſtones, however ſolid, muſt be ſmoothed and joined by the *yielding well tempered* mortar; that diſcord is a burſting mine. Ye politicial architects! exert all your ſkill; poiſe your centers of gravity; calculate the weights and bearings; conſult the plans of Monteſquieu, Harrington, Stuart, Hume, Smith, (*b*) and others---but conſider that never did ſo much depend on the quality of the materials; ameliorate and ennoble them therefore by all means; improve their ſolidity, firmneſs, coheſion; animate them with the generous ſpirit of true freedom: make them ſay---*here we are, place us where we ſuit beſt: that is the poſt of honor, whether in the loweſt part of the foundation, or in the towering arch.* Then ſhall your maſterly hands rear *a grand temple of federal liberty*, perennial as this weſtern continent, and the ſun that gilds it with his mild evening rays.

The PRINCIPLES *of* SENTIMENTAL POLITICAL UNION.

Not only the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, but the

(*a*) *Pennſylvania Packet, 21ſt February,* 1787.

(*b*) *On the wealth of nations.*

principal enjoyments of human nature, depend on ſociety. The Great Creator has therefore given us ſtrong ſocial paſſions, and the beſt minds have moſt of this moral magnetiſm: The little girl that weeps for her doll will be an excellent wife and mother---A man of ſenſibility would in a wilderneſs place his affections on the moſt beautiful trees. A well ordered political ſociety is a theatre for the nobleſt exertions of human genius, the beſt feelings of the human heart. To be guardian Angels of a nation; to chain the monſters that ravage it; to repel daring foes; to diffuſe the heavenly light of virtue and knowledge; continually to open ſome rich ſource for the eaſe and comfort of mankind---muſt indeed be a glorious delightful employment. To form connections with perſons of enlightened and exalted minds; mutually to give and receive the glad applauſe, and reſpectful affection; to have the grateful eſteem of the good and juſt; nay, to deſpiſe the wrath and falſhood of the wicked; to pity and forgive well-meaning enemies---all this is high enjoyment. While man is wrapt up in himſelf, he is a mean little being; but when he ſteps out from his priſon, he becomes great, and riſes to an amaſing glory. The generous patriot lives but for his country, and will gladly die for it---his country's love of him is his very ſoul, entwined with every fibre of his heart; the dear thought of it is his laſt in this world, and remains with him through a happy eternity.

Inferior men will be alſo much improved by a ſocial union. There is a native dignity in the generous affections, that ſtrikes even the ſelfiſh, and often makes them forget themſelves. Society calls many of theſe into play. The common object is a center, that attracts numbers of diſſimilar diſpoſitions, and thus brings them near each other---it becomes a ſource of reciprocal good will, becauſe they expect to attain it by joint endeavours; in this purſuit they frequently muſt exchange mutual good offices, and upon trying occaſions ſacrifice eaſe, humour, intereſt; leading characters will, by their talents and public virtue, animate and attach the leſs ſanguine; in action and converſation will ariſe the ſympathetic paſſions of hopes and fears, grief and joy, admiration of worthy members, diſlike of the bad, with all the congenial ſentiments on the common cauſe. Self love itſelf, if not too ſordid, is gratified in a ſocial union---Beſides a ſhare in the common object, a new and often ſuperior intereſt is acquired: the pleaſure of acting as a member; the honor, dignity, importance, and whatever advantage attends it; a participation of the merit and glory of eminent fellow citizens, and of the whole ſociety, *all* which in a great meaſure reflect on every member. If therefore the common object of attachment is intereſting, and a ſufficient majority has thoſe moral principles, which are the ſtamina of all rational government, the political union has a natural tendency to grow ſtronger---becauſe the ſelfiſh paſſions will neceſſarily be weakened, or take a better direction; and all the ſentiments of integrity, honor, private attachment, and public ſpirit will encreaſe; by the exerciſe of ſocial duties, by civil habits, and the gradual incorporation of the body politic, which will be finally moulded into an excellent form, and animated by the ſame generous ſpirit. Let us then conſider the principal bonds of a ſentimental political union, and apply the theory to the United States.

(To be Continued.)

NASSAU, *(New-Providence)* September 1.

On Monday laſt we had a violent gale of wind from the eaſtward. The oldeſt inhabitants do not recollect an inſtance of the wind's having blown with greater violence. The ſtorm began here at about half paſt one, and between three and four it was at its height. In the evening, the wind veering round to the ſouthward, the weather moderated.

The damage done to the ſhipping in the harbour is conſiderable, but not ſo great as was at firſt apprehended----a number of ſmall craft were diſmaſted and driven aſhore. A ſchooner getting foul of the ſhip Charlotte's cable, occaſioned her driving aſhore on Silver-Key, where ſhe lies bilged. The ſhips Britannia, Ellen, ſloop Favourite, and ſome other ſmaller veſſels rode out the gale.

On the ſouth ſide and weſt end of the iſland, the greateſt injury has been done to the plantations.---The fields of cotton and Guinea-corn, which laſt week wore the moſt promiſing appearance, now afford a melancholy contraſt. The negro huts, in general, blown down, and moſt of the dwelling-houſes in the country have ſhared the ſame fate, or are unroofed.

The lower battery of Fort Montague is conſiderably injured, and the venerable tree known by the name of *Blackbeard's*, which had braved the ſtorms of the laſt and preſent century, is now deprived of a principal limb.

In the town, Mr. Moor's houſe, Mr. Attwood's houſe, with ſeveral ſmaller buildings, were blown down; and many others received conſiderable damage in the roofs and piazzas.

We are happy in having it in our power to aſſure our readers, that, after every enquiry made, no information can be had of any lives being loſt.

Some veſſels from America and the Weſt-Indies have arrived here ſince Monday---From their report, we are induced to imagine that the effects of the ſtorm have not been felt very extenſively.

CHARLESTON, September 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amſterdam, dated June 21.

"At a little tavern in the part of the city called Kattenburgh, an addreſs in favour of the prince of Orange lay to be ſigned; ſeveral of the people who lived there came out and cut and hacked a number of the common people, who ſtood before the houſe out of curioſity; upon this, growing enraged, they ruſhed into the houſe, plundered it, and broke every thing into pieces. The Hollanders, when once provoked, are not eaſy to be appeaſed. They then went to the houſes of the known partizans of Orange, and plundered them alſo; amongſt others were the houſes of the burgomaſters Rendrop and Beelds, where nothing remained whole that they could lay their hands on. I happened to paſs along the canal as they were buſy with the houſe of the former. In a minute the doors were broke open, lights put out, beds cut open and thrown into the canal, with the fineſt cheſt of drawers, chairs, bedſteads, &c. &c. When the Kattenburghers heard this, who are all of the Orange party, they drew up the bridge that ſeparates them from the reſt of the city, put themſelves into a ſtate of defence, and plundered the houſes of ſix unlucky patriots who happened to live there. The citizens were ſent in arms, with two field pieces, to ſuppreſs them, but they could not get over on account of the bridge being drawn up; and the Kattenburghers beginning to fire upon them with cannon, an action commenced, which laſted from eight till eleven o'clock. On the ſide of the citizens was one man killed; but the other party loſt a good many. At laſt a party of men in a boat, with three ſwivels, went over to the iſland, let down the bridge, and took poſſeſſion of it. The patriots who were there, ſeeing the houſes of their friends in ſuch a terrible condition, began again to plunder, which laſted two days; but this was entirely ſuppreſſed by a body of horſe, who rode continually through the ſtreets, ſo that we are as quiet as before. This is all the news at preſent here."

BOSTON, September 15.

It is reported, that the Britiſh veſſels of war, lately ſtationed in Nova-Scotia, have ſailed for Europe.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, June 22, 1787, from that perſevering friend to America, the Marquis De La Fayette, to his friend in this town.

"I have juſt heard that a fire has deſtroyed many houſes in Boſton---What I feel on this occaſion you will eaſily gueſs from my attachment to the town, and its beloved citizens---Our accounts are yet imperfect; I hope they may be exaggerated---I know that your houſe is ſafe:---pray let me know every particular that may be intereſting to a heart moſt ſincerely devoted to your capitol."

We have authority to aſſure the public, that in the ſame letter this generous Nobleman has directed Samuel Breck, Eſq; to pay TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS on his account, for the relief of the poor ſufferers by the fire.

NEW-HAVEN, September 19.

Laſt evening arrived here, in 18 days from Martinico, Captain William Fairchild, by whom there is an account of a violent hurricane at that iſland, on the 24th of laſt month, in which a number of veſſels were driven aſhore.

With Captain Fairchild came paſſenger, Captain William Warner, of Middletown, who had loſt his veſſel and ſix of his hands at Guadaloupe, in the ſame ſtorm---ſeveral other veſſels were loſt there----a number were driven out, from whom no account had been received when Captain Warner came away. But we do not learn the particulars.

HUDSON, September 6.

We are happy in communicating to the public in general, and our agricultural readers in particular, the following information, which we think may be depended on, as we have it from a perſon of undoubted veracity; the letter from Mr. Decius Wadſworth ſerves to confirm it, viz.

In the Manor of Livingſton, a Captain Ray (on ſeeing a former letter from D. Wadſworth, on the ſubject of ſoaking ſeed wheat in an infuſion of elder twigs, to prevent the Heſſian fly from deſtroying it) ſowed ſome wheat prepared in the manner mentioned in ſaid letter, mixed with ſome turnip ſeed; that the wheat had come up, and grown to a conſiderable length, and looked very well, and that there was not one of the inſects to be found amongſt it; that on the other ſide of the fence, and within a few rods, there was wheat ſowed near the ſame time, without the preparation, which was not half ſo long, and the inſect was to be found in great plenty upon it.

Our informant adds the following particulars; that not far from thence there was two fields of wheat, one on each ſide of a fence, by which grew ſome elders; as far as they extended, and a conſiderable diſtance from the fence, the wheat was very good, and quite free from the inſect, while that at a greater diſtance from the elders was ſo much deſtroyed by them as to have been plowed up.

Many farmers in this vicinity are now preparing their wheat to be ſown this ſeaſon in the following manner:

They take a quantity of twigs of elder with the leaves (thoſe of this year's growth are the beſt) and bruiſe them, put them into a large veſſel with water, expoſed to the ſun, let them ſteep 24 hours, take out the twigs, ſteep the wheat in this tincture for 12 hours; after ſlightly drying it, it ſhould be ſowed immediately.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

Extract of a letter from the Hague. July 13.

"By the tenor of the memorial of the Pruſſian Miniſter, it appears, that he was at liberty to draw it up in the manner that correſponded beſt with the tenor of the letters written by the prince of Orange, which are, no doubt, all modelled by that written by her highneſs to her auguſt brother. That preſſing memorial has been rendered commiſſarial at the *grand beſogne*---The anſwer will be eaſy; his Pruſſian Majeſty, when informed by the ſtates of Holland themſelves of all the circumſtances, public and hidden, which oppoſed, and do ſtill oppoſe the coming of the princeſs to the Hague, will, no doubt, order his miniſter to deſiſt from the rigour of his demands on behalf of the princeſs of Orange.

"We are aſſured of the majority of the ſtates for the forming of a previous reſolution againſt the two eſſential points of the letters of her royal highneſs to the ſtates, viz. a ſtriking reparation and permiſſion to come directly to the Hague. That reſolution will ſerve for a baſis to the anſwer to be made to a third point of the memorial of the envoy extraordinary of Pruſſia, which is the puniſhment of thoſe who have ſtopped her royal highneſs the princeſs of Orange. There is every room to believe, that the mediation of France will remove all theſe difficulties, and arrange the differences that divide the provinces of the confederation."

Extract of a letter from London, July 6.

"We long to hear what your grand convention is doing. The friends of America have been much diſtreſſed to hear of the evils which you have brought on yourſelves by the weakneſs of your governments---The habits of your people I fancy will never be at eaſe 'til you adopt a government ſomething like that you once lived and flouriſhed under----I do not mean a king----lords----or commons---but a power compoſed of three independent branches, choſen by the people, or by the repreſentatives. There can be no government without a head, and where a head conſiſts of more than one perſon it is a monſter.----You muſt expect no favours from our miniſtry.----The late duty upon coals ſhews that they would compel you to eat raw fleſh, or freeze you to death, if they could. Happily for you, you can do better without us, than we can without you. Union alone will ſave you, and diſappoint your enemies. If your convention gives you a ſtrong government, and you have wiſdom enough to adopt it, you will half depopulate this country by emigration, for thouſands are waiting only to ſee whether a Shays will ſeize your ſupreme power by force, or whether you will, as an enlightened and free people, chuſe a Waſhington---a Hancock---or a Franklin, to be the legal head of your country."

On Saturday laſt an expreſs arrived in this city from Boſton, with orders from the general of the French ſquadron, lying in that harbour, for his officers to repair immediately on board their reſpective ſhips.

The arrival of this expreſs gave riſe to various reports---concerning an engagement off Breſt, &c. &c. all of which it is preſumed are premature: the purport of the diſpatches from France to Boſton by the ſloop, however, has excited a multiplicity of conjectures. The fleet had not ſailed on Thurſday laſt.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Sept. 19.

Yeſterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the office of Collector of the Exciſe for Eſſex county was offered at public vendue at the Court-Houſe, in Newark, when, in a very crowded aſſembly, no perſon offered to bid for the ſame, although the Sheriff, (whoſe character requires no commendations) gave, by frequent adjournments, every opportunity even to ſpeculators for their voice; but the meaſure being found more calculated for the meridian of deſpotic than free governments, met with a ſilent and univerſal diſdain.

PITTSBURGH, September 1.

Late accounts from Kentucky mention, that ſeveral murders have been committed in the neighbourhood of Limeſtone by the Indians, and they ſeem determined to perſiſt in their endeavours to prevent the interior part of the country from being ſettled.

THE Free and Independent Electors of Montgomery county are requeſted to meet on Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at the houſe of John Wentz, in Norrington township, to conſult on buſineſs reſpecting the enſuing General election.

September 18, 1787.

THE MEMBERS of the Society for the relief of poor diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, are deſired to attend a quarterly meeting at the uſual place, in Lodge-alley, on Monday, October 1, 1787, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I EARNESTLY ſolicit your votes at the next election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's office; which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, Gentlemen,

¶ Your obedient humble ſervant,

September 20, 1787. WILLIAM POLLARD.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a reſpectable number of my friends and fellow citizens, I beg leave to requeſt the favor of your votes at the enſuing election, to place me on the return with the preſent ſheriff, as I mean to offer myſelf a candidate for that office, when his time by law expires.

Your ſuffrages for this purpoſe will be thankfully acknowledged, by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

SAMUEL CALDWELL.

September 21, 1787. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me, in chooſing me one of your repreſentatives in Aſſembly for two years paſt; but as the circumſtances of my family will not permit me to ſerve any longer in that ſtation, I muſt requeſt you will chooſe ſome other perſon, at the enſuing election, to repreſent you, in the room of

‡ Your real friend,

Sept. 18, 1787. EMANUEL CARPENTER.

JERUSALEM,

OR a repreſentation of that once famous oriental city, which has lately been put up, and is to be ſeen at the houſe of Michael Kraft, in Campingtown, oppoſite the rope walk, on the firſt mile ſtone, in Second-ſtreet. It repreſents Jeruſalem, the Temple of Solomon, and the remarkable hills and towers, and is made according to the Scripture and Hiſtory of Joſephus. It may be ſeen any time before ten o'clock at night.

A good TAN YARD to be let, and may be entered on immediately. For further information, enquire as above. ¶

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that he ſtill carries on the buſineſs of raiſing apple-trees, and has now fit for ſale a large quantity and aſſortment of the beſt apple-trees that the country produces. Alſo, plumbs, pears, cherries, &c. The uſual time of planting being from the firſt of the Eleventh Month, called November, while the weather permits, and as late in the ſpring as till the leaves are out. All thoſe who will be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may wholly depend upon his knowledge and experience in ſupplying them with the moſt beneficial kinds, both for eating and cyder, or any other purpoſe. Having a large bearing orchard, he has wholly declined raiſing any kind or ſort whatever, that he by experience finds not to be ſo beneficial to the buyer, as ſome others. ¶

RUDOLPH HAINS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following tracts of Land in Kentucke, viz. Ten thouſand acres, ſituate on a branch of the main licking, called Fox's creek, 25 miles from Limeſtone. A great part of this tract contains land of the firſt quality.

One thouſand ſix hundred and ſixteen acres, Fayette county, about 12 or 15 miles from the Big Bone Lick, rich ſoil, bearing the poplar, walnut, ſugar tree, &c.

One thouſand acres, Fayette county, on the waters of the north fork of Licking creek, &c.

Alſo, A quantity of good bottom lands on the Ohio.

All the above tracts will be ſold reaſonable, and warranted deeds given, by WILLIAM WOOD.

For terms apply to the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, in Second, near Vine-ſtreet.

On Monday, the 5th day of November next, will be SOLD by Public Vendue, at the houſe of Frederick Hoff, in Hereford,

FOUR tracts of Land, belonging to the eſtate of Charles Mayburry, deceaſed, laying in Hereford and Diſtrict townſhips, Berks county, viz. Two tracts in Hereford, one tract of 184 acres of very good cheſnut timber; one other tract of 100 acres, on which is an iron mine of excellent ore, and the whole well timbered with thriving young wood: Two other tracts in Diſtrict, one tract containing 92 and a half acres, whereon is a ſmall dwelling houſe, 30 acres cleared and under good fence, 6 acres of good meadow, and conſiderable more can be made; the other tract contains 206 and a half acres, on which is a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. 40 acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 acres good meadow, and 20 acres more may be made, which can all be watered. There is on ſaid tract an exceeding good ſeat for a furnace or mill. The above mentioned tracts are all patented, except 20 acres of the laſt tract, which is by warrant, and lie contiguous to each other. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

† PETER ASTON, Acting Executor.

Philadelphia, September 17, 1787.

THE partnerſhip of HEAD and SANSOM being this day diſſolved, all perſons having any demands againſt them are deſired to bring their accounts either to John Head, jun. at the ſtore lately occupied by Head and Sanſom, or to William Sanſom, at his ſtore in the ſame ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, where they will receive payment: And all thoſe indebted to them ſix months, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment at either of the abovementioned places.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of David Schaffer, jun. late of the city of Philadelphia, ſugar refiner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment without delay.

JOHN FROMBERGER, Executor.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1787.

N. B. The ſale of loaf and other ſugars, as well as molaſſes, is continued at the ſtore of the deceaſed, as heretofore; and there is now a large quantity on hand, which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Coney and Iſaac Kille, who are now confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, to meet John Holme and John Mayhew, Eſquires, Judges, or ſuch Judges as may attend at the houſe of Mrs. Burroughs in the town of Salem, on Thurſday, the 25th day of October next, and ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtors ſhall not be diſcharged from their ſaid confinement, according to an act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided.

Salem, Sept. 22, 1787. ¶

WHEREAS ANN TRIMBLE, my wife, hath abſconded herſelf from my bed and board, without any lawful reaſon. I do forewarn all perſon and perſons whatſoever not to truſt her on my account, for I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date

Sept. 22, 1787. ¶ JAMES TRIMBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 26.

We hear from Delaware and New-Jerſey, that the fœderal government has been received in each of thoſe ſtates with univerſal ſatisfaction. And it is ſaid a majority of the citizens of New-York, where it was made public laſt Friday, expreſſed their hearty concurrence in it.

In the city and neighbourhood of Philadelphia, a petition to our Aſſembly to call a Convention in order to adopt this government, has been almoſt unanimouſly ſigned. The zeal of our citizens in favor of this excellent conſtitution has never been equalled, but by their zeal for liberty in the year 1776. Republicans, Conſtitutionaliſts, Friends, &c. have all united in ſigning this petition. It is expected the new government will aboliſh party, and make us, once more, Members of one great political Family.

The inhabitants of the old world (ſays a correſpondent) have long been looking at America, to ſee whether liberty and a republican form of government are worth contending for. The United States are at laſt about to try the experiment. They have formed a conſtitution, which has all the excellencies, without any of the defects, of the European governments. This conſtitution has been pronounced by able judges to be the *wiſeſt*, *moſt free* and *moſt efficient*, of any form of government that ancient or modern times have produced. The gratitude of ages, only, can repay the enlightened and illuſtrious patriots, for the toil and time they have beſtowed in framing it.---

The nearer the American ſtates can bring their conſtitutions to the form of the fœderal government, the more harmony they will always have with Congreſs, and the more happily will they be governed. Where this is not the caſe, compariſons will often be drawn to the diſadvantage of the ſtate government, which will leſſen the principle of obligation and obedience in its citizens. For inſtance,---who will not prefer, by every art, a Court to try a cauſe, where the Judges are appointed during *good behaviour*, to *one*, in which the Judges are appointed for *three*, *five* or *ſeven* years.

It is remarkable, that while the fœderal government leſſens the power of the *ſtates*, it increaſes the privileges of *individuals*. It holds out additional ſecurity for liberty, property and life, in no leſs than *five* different articles, which have no place in any one of the ſtate conſtitutions. It moreover provides an effectual check to the African trade, in the courſe of one and twenty years. How honorable to America---to have been the firſt Chriſtian power that has borne a teſtimony againſt a practice, that is alike diſgraceful to religion, and repugnant to the true intereſts and happineſs of Society.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; has already been deſtined, by a thouſand voices, to fill the place of the firſt Preſident of the United States, under the new frame of government. While the deliverers of a nation in other countries have hewn out a way to power with the ſword, or ſeized upon it by ſtratagems and fraud, our illuſtrious Hero peaceably retired to his farm after the war, from whence it is expected he will be called, by the ſuffrages of three millions of people, to govern that country by his wiſdom (agreeably to fixed laws) which he had previouſly made free by his arms.---Can Europe boaſt of ſuch a man?---or can the hiſtory of the world ſhew an inſtance of ſuch a voluntary compact between the *Deliverer* and the *delivered* of any country, as will probably ſoon take place in the United States.

The Americans in Europe have been remarked for *loving* their country, and hating their *governments*. They will hereafter, we hope, be diſtinguiſhed for loving their country, their government, and their rulers, with the ſame warm and ſupreme affection.

Danger from the influence of GREAT MEN (concludes our Correſpondent) is only to be feared in ſingle governments, where a trifling weight often turns the ſcale of power. In a compound government, ſuch as that now recommended by the Convention, the talents, ambition, and even avarice of great men, are ſo balanced, reſtrained and oppoſed, that they can only be employed in promoting the good of the community. Like a mill-race, it will convey off waters which would otherwiſe produce freſhes and deſtruction, in ſuch a manner as only to produce fruitfulneſs, beauty and plenty in the adjacent county.

The following is a copy of the preſentment of the Grand Jury of the county of Philadelphia to the Court of Oyer and Terminer; and it is with particular pleaſure we inform the public, that his Honor the Chief Juſtice gave the Jury the fulleſt aſſurances that the grievances therein complained of ſhould be immediately redreſſed.

September 19, 1787.

Philadelphia County, Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer having viſited the common gaol of the county, beg leave unanimouſly to lay before the honorable Court the following grievances, which they conceive are productive of conſequences that muſt ſhock every good citizen.

Firſt. They take the liberty to preſent, that the priſon ſeems to them to be open, as to a general intercourſe between the criminals of the different ſexes; and that there is not even the appearance of decency (from what they can learn) with reſpect to the ſcenes of debauchery that naturally reſult from ſuch a ſituation; inſomuch, that it appears to the Jury from undoubted information, that the gaol has become a deſirable place for the more wicked and polluted of both ſexes; to ſo great a degree, that there are numberleſs inſtances of vicious and wicked people ſigning fictitious notes, and confeſſing judgment before juſtices of the peace, in order to be committed, and actually return to priſon before they have been out many hours. And

Secondly. They farther take the liberty to preſent, that the common hall, originally intended for the accommodation of debtors only, is become a place of reſort for the criminals and debtors indiſcriminately. It is with conſiderable concern that the jury mention to the honorable Court, that many worthy characters who have been ſo unfortunate as to be confined there for debt, who have once ſeen better days, and have been reduced by misfortune, ſhould not have the liberty of a place to receive the air, without being interrupted by wretches who are a diſgrace to human nature; together with the horrid noiſe of chains and diſorder of every kind. They are ſorry to ſay, that, upon enquiry, it appears to them that one reaſon why all the priſoners, without diſcrimination, are admitted into the hall together is, that liquor is ſold at the door by ſmall meaſure, by the gaoler, or by his permiſſion, contrary (as they conceive) to the laws of this commonwealth.

How far the inadequate fees, or compenſation made to the gaoler for his great undertaking and exertions, may be pleaded, or extenuation of that part of his conduct which they conceive to be unlawful, they would ſubmit to the honorable Court.

ENOCH EDWARDS, Foreman.

If party is unavoidable in free governments, it is now to be hoped, that in future it will be carried on at leaſt with leſs virulence; the eagerneſs that has ſo unanimouſly been ſhewn to promote a federal government, and inſure the proſperity and liberty of America, muſt evince the patriotiſm of the individuals who compoſe both the conſtitutional and republican parties in this city, and ought to endear them to each other.

Wedneſday laſt, in General Aſſembly the Speaker informed the Houſe, that there was 10001. chiefly in ſmall bills, ready to be deſtroyed, in the ſtate treaſury; and obſerved, as it was a buſineſs that would take ſome time, it might be proper to appoint a committee for the purpoſe. He alſo informed the Houſe, that although no more was now ready, yet the treaſurer expected to have 20,0001. (the ſum directed by law to be deſtroyed annually) at the meeting of the next ſeſſion.

There is in the hands of the Marſhal of the court of admiralty, in Virginia, the ſum of £462 13 2, being one moiety of the nett proceeds of the ſale of a certain ſchooner and her cargo of rum and ſugar, which was taken up at ſea by James M'Donald, maſter of the ſhip Grange, and John Boyle, maſter of the ſhip Ann, in lat. 36. 47. long. 50. 25. weſt from London, not having any papers or a living creature on board, and by them libelled in ſaid court. The ſaid ſchooner is a heavy clump, very old, of abut 60 or 70 tons burthen, has been ſheathed with copper, which is taken off, and is newly ceiled with very broad plank, has ſome large ſtraps of iron acroſs her bow and bend, and is ſuppoſed to be a northward built veſſel. The perſon or perſons entitled to the ſame, upon proving their right to that court, will receive the above moiety.

Allen's New-London marine liſt of Auguſt 28, informs of the arrival of a brig from Martinico, which adviſes, that at that iſland, on the 20th of July, was a ſevere earthquake, by which many houſes and lives were loſt---the damage ſuſtained eſtimated at 70,0001. currency.

"If I have any talent at diſcernment (ſays a writer, under the ſignature of Numa, in the Hampſhire county Gazette) the feelings of the people are, in many reſpects, as they were when the firſt Congreſs was choſen. I am diſpoſed to look for the ſame effects from the ſame cauſe. I wiſh, and I mean now to requeſt, my countrymen to attend to this ſubject. In the day of our diſtreſſes we have choſen a fœderal convention. This ſtep was taken from the fulleſt conviction, that there was not a better, perhaps no other, which could be adopted in this criſis of our public affairs. Many put confidence in them. They have great dependence on them. Both are natural. The members are much diſtinguiſhed for knowledge and moderation, liberality of mind and firmneſs, for patriotiſm and love of virtue and attachment to government as poſſibly any of our citizens. No wonder, under heaven, we look to them as healers of breaches and the ſaviours of a diſtreſſed country. Millions ſhould ſeek wiſdom for them of him who gives liberally. They will if they love themſelves. For in the public ſafety is included that of every individual.

"I ſcarcely need tell you (continues Numa) that Congreſs is but a name, that her reſolutions are cyphers. She is fallen into contempt. Our union is ſlender: Exiſts rather in idea than in reality---in the ſhadow than in the ſubſtance. Her preſent ſtate is the grief of the friends of the union, the ſource of the fears of ſtrangers and the ſubject of the ridicule of enemies. It is an acknowledged point that without a fœderal government which binds, collects and conſolidates the wiſdom, wealth and ſtrength of the ſtates, the union is diſſolved, our national exiſtence is deſtroyed, and the world knows us not. Without a government which can employ and improve the power of the whole to national purpoſes we are an headleſs trunk---a monſter in creation. Thirteen bodies without one ſoul to inſpire, pervade and move the complicate, unwieldy and nameleſs machine.

Numa adds, "Thoſe who can do good *ſhould do* it, thoſe that have influence *ſhould exert* it. Whether they poſſeſs one, five or ten talents, their country calls, by the moſt moving eloquence, for them to be employed in her behalf: That the opinions which every man entertains, the thoughts which he writes, the obſervations which he utters, and the efforts which he makes, ſhould center, like the rays of the focus, in her proſperity. What ſhall we think and ſay then of him who diſobeys her voice and diſregards her intereſt?

"Shun, my countrymen, the ſham patriot, however dignified, who bids you diſtruſt the convention, and reject the collected wiſdom of theſe ſtates. Mark him as a dangerous member of ſociety. Brand him as hoſtile to the commerce, reſpectability and independency of America. Aſſign ſuch places in which you will have nothing to fear."

We are informed that the conſtitution propoſed by the late fœderal convention promiſes to be highly popular with the citizens in New-York; and that the diſtinguiſhed perſon from whom an oppoſition was predicted, has expreſſed himſelf in terms favorable to the plan. Perhaps there never was a ſubject indeed, upon which men were more unanimous, for even thoſe who cavil at the ſyſtem itſelf, are impreſſed with the neceſſity of adopting it.

A report was circulated on Monday (ſaid to be upon the authority of a gentleman who came in the Britiſh packet, which arrived at New-York on Saturday laſt) that war had been declared between England and France before the packet ſailed from Falmouth. It is ſtated likewiſe, that the French fleet that ſailed ſo ſuddenly from Boſton, are gone to take poſſeſſion of St. Euſtatius and the other Dutch iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, on the behalf of the patriotic burghers.

We are informed that the two captains who belong to the French ſquadron, and were upon a viſit to this city, received a letter from their admiral, in which he mentions the impoſſibility of waiting for their return to Boſton, and recommends it to them to proceed to ſome port in France, as the deſtination of the fleet was at preſent a perfect ſecret.

On Friday laſt, was married, Mr. Thomas Lea, of this city, merchant, to Miſs S. Shippen, daughter of the Hon. Edward Shippen, Eſq; Preſident of the court of common pleas, &c.

It is ſaid, that the Rhode-Iſland Delegates in Congreſs proceeded to New-York, as ſoon as it was known with any certainty that the fœderal convention was about breaking up. There is great reaſon to expect a rapid reformation in the politics of this ſtate.

To the ANTIFEDERAL JUNTO *in* Philadelphia.

Tioga Point, 15th September, 1787.

My dear Friends,

IT is with great concern that I have heard that you are compoſed of only *five* members; and that a great body of citizens who once followed you in every thing, have lately joined the federal party. Reſt aſſured, they never were ſound at bottom, that is, they never were attached to *themſelves* above all things, or they never would have left you at this trying juncture.

My advice to you upon this occaſion is, give the new government all the oppoſition that lies in your power. For this purpoſe, if you are applied to to ſign a petition to your Aſſembly to recommend the adoption of it,---you muſt ſay "*you* have not read it;" or if you have, that "you want time to conſider of it."

Beſides this, you muſt *ſnarle* at the Convention in every company, and write letters to the frontier countries, where the people is moſt eaſily deceived, and alarm them with a number of hard words, ſuch as *ariſtocracy*, *monarchy*, *oligarchy*, and the like, none of which they will underſtand.

You muſt tell them further, that by the conſtituion of Pennſylvania, which *you* are ſworn to ſupport (and no wonder, for its treaſury ſupports *you*) the federal government cannot be adopted in Pennſylvania. Even the *people* themſelves cannot conſent to any alterations of the conſtitution; for the conſtitution is above them all, and above every thing elſe, except you five gentlemen, who live by it, and who may break it, and twiſt it, and turn it when ever it ſuits your intereſt and party.

You muſt try further to put off the recommendation of a Convention, till the next ſeſſion of your Aſſembly. This will give you time to look about you, and perhaps to throw a lock upon one of the wheels of the great continental waggon; for you may depend upon it your wheelbarrow, and the new flying machine, cannot long travel the ſame road together.

With great regard, and ſincere wiſhes for your ſucceſs in every thing that tends to anarchy, diſtreſs, poverty and tyranny, I am your friend and humble ſervant,

DANIEL SHAYS.

A Mezzotinto Print of His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, done by CHARLES WILSON PEALE, of Philadelphia, from a portrait which he has painted ſince the fitting of the Convention, is now compleated: the likeneſs is eſteemed the beſt that has been executed in a print.----This is one of an intended ſeries of prints, to be taken from Mr. Peale's collection of portraits of illuſtrious perſons, diſtinguiſhed in the late revolution. Thoſe of His Excellency Doctor Franklin and the Honorable the Marquis de la Fayette, have been already publiſhed.

The price of theſe prints, in a neat oval frame, (the inner frame gilt) is two dollars each; or one dollar for the print only: and a large allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe to ſell again.---Apply to Charles W. Peale, at the corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

To the PRINTER of the *(London)* MORNING CHRONICLE.

Bella. Horrida Bella.

SIR,

WHILST a convention with Spain, and a commercial treaty with France have ſo much and ſo happily engaged the attention of our preſent able and active miniſters, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, from the great events, and from the patrotiſm that ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed their adminiſtration, that they will give the earlieſt and moſt ſerious attention to the preſent diſturbances in Holand, which threaten all Europe with the calamity of war, a calamity that is the greateſt plague to ſociety, and the greateſt evil that can happen to a great trading ſtate like this.

That the miniſters of Great-Britain will ſoon and duly attend to the ſtorm that thickens in Holland, and endangers all Europe, there cannot be the leaſt doubt, ſince they are indubitably the moſt attentive and patriotic miniſters we have been bleſſed with, ſince the ſhort but glorious adminiſtration of the illuſtrious Chatham, whoſe memory will be dear to Great-Britain as long as ſhe has any ſenſe of public virtue.

To ſuppoſe, Sir, that the great misfortune that now convulſes Holland, and threatens it with all the calamity of civil and foreign war, will come to nothing; and that the mediation of foreign powers will happily effect a ſpeedy reconciliation, and quietly reſtore things to their former ſtate of tranquility and confidence, between the Stadtholder and the Dutch nation, upon the principles of their conſtitution, is indeed ſuppoſing a miracle, far, very far beyond the faith of this writer, who is taught by long experience, and by the recent example of America, to view the ſituation and fate of the Dutch Republic in the moſt ſerious and alarming light; and to conclude, from premiſes ſo clear, that as foreign intervention is inevitable, ſo the great powers of Pruſſia, France, Great-Britain, and conſequently their allies, muſt take an active part, and ſoon or late involve all Europe in another war.

This calamitous event already diſcovers itſelf by the diſpoſition of Pruſſia and France: the former interpoſes in favour of the conſtitutional power of the Prince Stadtholder; and the latter in behalf of the conſtitutional authority of the people, in conſequence of the recent alliance of the French and Dutch nations.

June 29, 1787. PHILOCLETES.

Public Sale of Bankrupt's Eſtate.

At the Old Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of October next, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, the following PROPERTY, belonging to the eſtate of Thomas Denton, a Bankrupt.

No. 1. A TRACT of valuable patented land, containing 272 acres and allowance, ſituate on the waters of Bald Eagle, in Bald Eagle townſhip, Northumberland county; was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant granted to Thomas Denton, dated the 1ſt day of July, 1784.

No. 2. A tract of patented land, containing 307 acres and allowance, and adjoining the before mentioned tract; was ſurveyed in purſuance of a Warrant granted to Lewis Farmer, dated 1ſt July, 1784.

No. 3. A tract of patented land, containing 307 acres and allowance, ſituate on the waters of Bald Eagle, as aforeſaid, and ſeparated from No. 2. by a tract of about 300 acres; was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant granted to John Hughes, dated the 1ſt of July, 1784.

No. 4. A tract of land, containing 319 3-8 acres and allowance, ſituate on Sinnamahoning-creek, 25 miles from the mouth, in the county aforeſaid; was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant granted to Col. Iſaac Melchor, dated the 17th of May, 1785. A patent will be obtained from the office in the name of, and delivered to the purchaſer of this tract, free from any expence.

No. 5. A tract of patented land, containing 300 acres and allowance, in the county of Weſtmoreland, being lot No. 16, in the ſecond diſtrict of donation lands.

Any perſon deſirous of further information, may apply at the bankrupt's office, or to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the place of ſale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee of the eſtate of Thomas Denton, a Bankrupt.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1787.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid bankrupt are required to make immediate payment to the ſubſciber. R. R.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 23d inſtant, a mulatto BOY, named Iſaac, about 18 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has a likely face, ſomething the appearance of a ſcar in his eyebrows, and his wool combed up in front; he took with him a fuſtian jacket and trowſers, a ſuit of light coloured cloth, the coat of which had two rows of fancy buttons, pocket-flaps, but the pockets on the inſide, a buff coloured ſhag waiſtcoat with gilt buttons, and a drab coloured cloth coat, with round-top plated buttons. He went off with another mulatto, of nearly the ſame age and ſize, and it is expected they will keep together. A reward of TEN DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, will be paid for delivering him to the ſubſcriber, living in Front between Race and Vine-ſtreets.

THOMAS EWING.

*** A few Copies of the *Plan of the new Federal Government* may be had of the Printers.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1787.

To the ELECTORS of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the honor of holding the office of Sheriff these two years past, which I have endeavoured to discharge according to the best of my abilities, and shall continue so to do (if continued therein) I humbly request your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your suffrages at the last Election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the ensuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmest Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by choosing me one of your Representatives in the General Assembly these three Years past; permit me now earnestly to solicit the Favor of your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the present Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for former favors, and solicit a continuance thereof at the ensuing election, for the Coroner's office, which will lay an additional obligation on, and be gratefully acknowledged by the public's friend and humble servant,

August 25, 1787. JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER my utmost exertions to serve you as Goaler of the county, and being at a considerable expence in removing the prisoners from the goal at Chester to the goal at Westchester, at a very inclement season of the year, I was turned out of the goal with not more than two weeks warning, having not the least complaint against me, and, I am nearly persuaded, contrary to the will and wishes of most of the free electors of said county; and being encouraged by many worthy and respectable characters, offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the next general election; and should I be so happy as to be highest on the return, I trust I shall be enabled to execute the duty of the office with fidelity and integrity; which favour will ever be acknowledged and held in remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,
Westchester, Sept. 10, 1787. THOMAS TAYLOR. †

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Union township, and Berks county; bounded by lands now or late of Nathan Taylor, Morgan Lewis and others, containing 194 acres and the usual allowance for roads, &c. be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Evan Evans, and to be sold by PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading August 27, 1787. §

Chester County, Sept. 10, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 4th day of October next, at two o'clock P. M. on the premises, in Springfield township, a valuable Plantation, containing 162 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of William Fell, Elisha Worrell, and others. There is erected on this plantation an excellent two story stone messuage or tenement, very pleasantly situated, the out-buildings good, and the land in excellent order; taken in execution as the estate of James Heacock, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bucks, founded on a domestic attachment, to us directed, will be exposed to sale, at the premises, on the first day of October next, at ten o'clock, the life estate of Gabriel Vansant in and to a certain messuage and plantation, situate in Middletown township, county aforesaid, well improved, containing about 130 acres of land; when and where attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by the subscribers.

RICHARD STILWELL,)
SAMUEL YARDLEY,) Auditors.
¶ THOMAS YARDLEY, jun.)

STRAYED or stolen from the meadows of William Craig, on Greenwich island, two OXEN; the one a dark red with a white spot on his forehead, about 5 years old; the other a stag, with short horns, of a dun colour, about 9 years old, and supposed to weigh about 500 and a half each. Whoever will take up and deliver said cattle to us, the subscribers, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, or if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, *Three Pounds*, and all reasonable charges.

‡ WILLIAM CRAIG,
Philadelphia, August 24. RICHARD PRICE.

WAS delivered at the stables of JAMES KEGGAN, opposite the State-house, some time ago, since which no owner has applied; a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, has a hog mane inclining to the off side, hair long, no marks, a dock'd tail, the hair hanging below the dock above a foot. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same.

Sept. 11, 1787. ¶ JAMES KEGGAN.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 19th of August, from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, near the Crooked Billet, a light brown MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, her mane has been cut, and stands up in a comb, the other part hangs over to the off side, has a long switch tail. Whoever takes up said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ ABEL MARPLE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large well Finished

ROLLING-PRESS,

For *Copper-plate-Printing*. Enquire of the Printers. 6w.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by

YOUNG & M'CULLOCH,

Corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,

The American Spelling Book,

Or, First Part of a GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE of the English Language.——*Seventh Edition.*

By *NOAH WEBSTER*, Esquire.

THIS part of the work contains a clear and concise explanation of the powers of the English letters; which is not to be found in any other book of this kind---An abridgement of the rules for accenting words---A new and methodical arrangement of tables---a distribution of the several classes of difficult and irregular words into separate tables---An easy method for ascertaining the true pronunciation of words---New tables of proper names of places in America---Easy lessons, and entertaining fables and stories---With an introduction to grammar, containing the first principles.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

HAVING examined the first part of the new Grammatical Institute of the English Language, published by Mr. *Noah Webster*, we are of opinion, that it is far preferable, in the plan and execution, to Dilworth's, or any other spelling-book which has been introduced into our schools. In these, the entire omission of the rules of pronunciation is a capital defect, which very few of the parents, school-masters or mistresses, employed in teaching children the first rudiments, have sufficient knowledge to supply. The usual manner of throwing together, in the same tables and without any marks of distinction, words in which the same letters are differently pronounced; and the received rules of dividing syllables, which are wholly arbitrary and often unnatural, seem calculated to puzzle the learner, and mislead the instructor into a vicious pronunciation. These defects and mistakes are judiciously supplied in the present work, and the various additions are made with such propriety, that we judge this new spelling-book will be extremely beneficial for the use of schools.

Subscribed by the following gentlemen.

The Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Esq; Lieut. Gov. Connecticut,
Rev. Ezra Stiles, S. T. D. President of Yale College,
Rev. Elizur Goodrich, D. D.
Rev. Patrick Allison, D. D. Maryland,
Hon. Stephen Mix Mitchel, Esq;
Col. George Wyllys, Secretary of State,
Col. Thomas Seymour, Mayor of the city of Hartford,
Gen. Samuel H. Parsons,
Hon. John Treadwell, Esq;
Rev. Samuel Hopkins,
Col. Samuel Wyllys,
Ralph Pomeroy, Esq;
John Trumbull, Esq;
Rev. Timothy Dwight,
Rev. Eliphalet Steele,
Rev. Nathan Strong,
Rev. Nathan Perkins,
Rev. Joseph Buckminster,
Mr. Andrew Law,
Daniel Lyman, Esq;
Chauncy Goodrich, Esq;
Joel Barlow, Esq;

Extract of a letter from Dr. JOSEPH WILLARD, *President of the University of Cambridge, to the author, dated Cambridge, February* 2, 1784.

SIR,

I Received, some time ago, three copies of your Grammatical Institute of the English Language. I have perused it myself, and put it into the hands of several friends for their perusal. We all concur in the opinion, that it is much superior to Mr. Dilworth's *New Guide*; and that it may be very useful in schools.

I wish you success, Sir, in every endeavour to advance useful knowledge, and hope, in a particular manner, that your exertions to promote an accurate acquaintance with the English language among our youth will be attended with the greatest advantage. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

JOSEPH WILLARD.

Copy of a letter from TAPPING REEVE, *Esq; formerly one of the Masters of the College at Princeton, to* John Canfield, *Esq; dated Litchfield, October* 12, 1782.

SIR,

MR. Webster has shewn me a plan of a new English Spelling Book and Grammar; informing me that you wish to know my opinion respecting it. I have perused it sufficiently to form an opinion of the general plan; it appears to be well conceived and judiciously executed, and I apprehend would better answer the purposes of its design than any thing I have hitherto seen. I think it well deserves the attention of the public; for, what is of no little importance, the general use of it will go very far towards demolishing all the odious distinctions occasioned by provincial dialects. Yours, &c.

TAPPING REEVE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. BENJAMIN WEST, *Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, to the author, dated Providence, September* 11, 1784.

SIR,

WITH great pleasure and satisfaction I have perused your Grammatical Institute of the English language, and think it the best plan for the instruction of youth of any that has yet been published. You may depend upon it, Sir, I shall do all in my power to encourage the sale of it; and if you think my name will be of any weight, you are welcome to make use of it.

I am, Sir, with the greatest sincerity, your
most obedient and most humble servant,
BENJAMIN WEST.

College at Providence, April 14, 1785.

HAVING examined Mr. Webster's Grammatical Institute, we embrace this opportunity to express our approbation of a work of so much use and merit. We think he deserves the thanks of all his countrymen, who wish to write or speak the English language properly.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Chancellor,
JAMES MANNING, President,
ASHUR ROBBINS, Tutor.

HAVING used Mr. Webster's Institute in schools, and had full opportunity to compare the advantages of it with those of other school-books, which we formerly used, we are convinced by experience, that children will learn the language with much greater ease, both to themselves and their instructors, than they can in the use of any other book we have ever seen. We are happy in giving this public testimony to the merit of this performance.

JAMES OLMSTED,
ITH. BIGHAM,
EB. WATSON, jun.
EPAPHRAS BIDWELL, } School-masters.
JOHN ELY,
JOHN POOR,

PERSPICUITY, correctness and precision should, as much as possible, attend every branch of instruction: They are peculiarly necessary in its introductory elements.

On perusing this *first part* of the *Grammatical Institute*, it is with pleasure we find the powers of our alphabet judiciously ascertained; the spelling methodized more happily than is usual in books of this sort; the rules concise, explicit, and exceedingly well adapted to their end.

Any spelling book, we are sensible, may be used to advantage in the hands of a teacher, who is himself a good judge of pronunciation; but it is the peculiar excellence of this, that, wherever it is adopted, the teacher, however deficient at present in that necessary accomplishment, cannot remain so.

It may be observed, indeed, that in some instances, the author, confiding in his own sense of propriety, has ventured to depart from that pronunciation which has been generally received. How far the public will approve of these deviations from former practice, we do not undertake to determine. However, they are but few, and in themselves not very considerable. In all events, we can safely recommend this little book as a performance of special merit. SAMUEL MAGAW, *Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.*

JOHN ANDREWS, *Principal of the Academy*
July 20, 1787. *of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.*

MR. Webster's spelling book, for the use of children in the rudiments of the English language, is, in my opinion, the best that has yet been published.

Young Ladies Academy, the city of ANDREW BROWN.
Philadelphia, July 21, 1787.

Also Published---A PRIMER, as an Introduction to the above plan.

Lately Published---A GRAMMAR of the English Language. *By the same Author.*

A new and correct edition of *Dilworth's* SPELLING BOOK is now offered for sale at the above store, very cheap.

Childrens Books, School Books, and *Stationary,* wholesale and retail.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season. e w 3 m.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last evening an indented German servant, named *John Christian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light sandy hair, but having lately been sick looks pale and of thin visage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a surtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fustian-coatee, vest and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, short spotted vest, white dimity ditto, two white Russia sheeting shirts, one pair of new and one pair of old shoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of English twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He speaks tolerable good English and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to excess; but is averse to servitude, and ready to embrace any scheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himself at some employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this state, or perhaps in New-York goverament. The above reward will be paid to any person, who will deliver the said servant to the subscriber in Philadelphia, with reasonable charges, or secure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1787.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-street, nine doors below Race-street, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the most reasonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Lisbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe, } WINES,
Fyal
Gin by the Case,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Customers will favour him with their continuance. † etf

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TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertisement directed to the public, published in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 11th instant, charged the subscriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the said counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby imposed on the public and may possibly have injured many, and is guilty of the base act of forgery." Therefore, in justice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the stain such a publication might otherwise have, I have brought an action at law against Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the said false and scandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE subscriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north side of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-streets, and Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horses are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He also proposes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horses by the week, day or night, and those who may please to employ him, may depend upon the strictest attention and care.

He has also provided himself with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horses, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the same.

The greatest punctuality and attention will be paid to the above business, by the public's humble servant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia August 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

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